



# **Caledonian Mercury,**

**BEING**  
A short Account of the most considerable News, Foreign and Domestick.

*Edinburgh, Friday October 26, 1722.*

*From the Evening Post, October 20.*

*Since our last arriv'd a Mail from Holland.*

*Constantinople, Sept. 2.*

**T**HE Georgians having assembled an Army of 40000 Men, have routed the Persian Rebels out of Scamanthia. The Porte has ordered all the Men of War to be refitted, and three new ones to be built.

*Astracan, Sept. 9.*

Their Czarish Majesties, who embarked here the 30th of July last, arriv'd the 17th of August in the Port of Agraham 12 German Miles on this Side Terky; from whence his Imperial Majesty, with his Army, proceeded to the last mentioned Place, where he was receiv'd with great Demonstrations of Joy by the Inhabitants, who made his Majesty very rich Presents. On the 27th his Majesty, with the Empress his Consort, follow'd by the whole Army, march'd towards Derbent; during that March, Brigadier Vetteran, at the Head of 2000 Men, was detached to Anderhoff, in the Province of Dagellan; but being denied Entrance by the Inhabitants, he attacked and defeated them, took about 5000 Prisoners, and subdued the Place. We hourly expect to hear of the Arrival of his Majesty at Derbent, which is about 3 or 4 Days March from Terky.

*Cambray, October 23.*

This Day we had the first Conference by all the Ministers of the Quadruple Alliance, at the House of the First Plenipotentiary of the Emperor. The Minister of the Duke of Modena arriv'd here the 19th Instant: Those of Venice and Genoa are expected To-morrow.

*Genoa, October 4.*

The Negotiations between this Court and that of Madrid are kept very secret, and so are those of Venice. A Courier from France went lately thro' this City, with pressing Letters from that Court to the Pope, to obtain a Cardinal's Cap to the Archbishop of Rheims. The Master of a French Ship, who was at Porto Farino when the Turkish Fleet arriv'd there, relates, that the Grand Signior was resolv'd to conquer Malta in the Spring.

*London, October 20.*

This Day at Noon S. S. Stock was 92: Bank, 112, 3 4ths. India, 129, 1 half. African, 10. Royal Exchange Assurance-book, shut. London Assurance-book, shut. York Buildings, 15, 5 8ths.

Con-

*Continuation of the Speech made by Dr. Smalridge, late Bishop of Bristol, upon the Presentment of Dr. Atterbury, (now Bishop of Rochester) as Prolocutor to the Upper House of Convocation.*

Indulgence, Fathers, if I trace this Matter some thing higher, nothing shall I say to detract from your Dignity, to which I bear the deepest and sincerest Veneration, nothing to revive ancient Differences, to which I have the outmost Abhorrence.

The Consultations of the Bishops and Clergy had been now for some Years interrupted. The Meetings of the States in Parliament, for the Management of the Public Affairs of the Nation, were frequent; all this time there were no Meetings of the Bishops and their Clergy, for the Promotion of the good of the Church. I don't say, nor do I think, that this was done with an evil Intent; nay, I am apt to believe that it proceeded from an hearty Affection to the Church, from a pious Fear of Differences, an ardent Desire for the Preservation of Peace: But however many Persons, who neither wanted Honesty nor Foresight, thought that this Intermision of Convocation would one time or other prove of the greatest Disadvantage to the Church. They were under great Apprehensions, that what they knew was begun by the best of Princes, and with the best Advices, might by a worse Prince who had worse Designs, be turned to the Destruction of the Church. In the mean time many new monstrous Doctrines are daily published; many Heresies diffuse their poisonous Principles with Impunity, Reproaches and Blasphemies, shameful to utter, and horrible to hear, are scandalously vented against the Priesthood, against things Sacred, and the most Holy Name of GOD himself. The Authority of Synods had formerly given a proper and present Antidote against these malignant Plays. All good Men implore this Assistance; without which they think we must utterly despair of preserving and defending Religion among us.

Such was the State of Affairs, when this very learned Person thought it proper to place \* the Rights, Powers, and Privileges of an English Convocation, in an open and true Light, and to strengthen them with all the Force they could receive from Laws and Customs. With this View he searches carefully into the ancient Monuments of the Church, then covered with Dust and Obscurity, thinking that the Manner and Method of convening, the Rules and Laws of holding Convocation, was not to be drawn from the modern Discourses of Men, nor from the Memory of us, or our Fathers; but from the Commentaries of the Ancients, the Edicts of Kings and Papal Decrees. For this Purpose he got into his Possession, with great Labour and Cost, many loose and scattered Manuscripts, almost obliterated by Time, which he carefully read again and again. By the Assistance of these, he first ventured to tread a Way, involved with thick Darkness, covered with many Thorns, and perplexed with Intricacies, without any Guide to conduct him, without any Footsteps of former Travellers to direct him. But he, relying on the Strength and Powers of his Genius, and inflam'd with a Zeal for the Discovery of Truth, unwound all these Mazes, however difficult and perplex'd: Things in themselves obscure he brightned, the Doubtful reduced to Certainty, and polished the Unornamental. He, as it were, by drawing away the Veil, exhibited to public View and Admiration, the ancient Faith of the Church. In his Writings, he with Joy beheld her very Picture drawn in proper Colours, and exactly agreeable to the true, Features and Lineaments of the Original; and how will that Joy and Veneration be increased, when we shall view the Marrow herself before us, reviv'd as it were from the Dead, breathing or speaking! Much should I injure one endear'd to me by the strictest Rules of Friendship, much esteem'd from frequent Trials of his Integrity, if I did not believe his frequent asseverations, That he did not engage in this great Work out of any Desire of Innovations, any private Resentments, or meaner Views of Interest, but merely for the Good and Advantage of the Church.

Neither

\* The Title of the Bishop's Book against Archbishop Wake.



Neither should I act the humane, faithful, or just Part, did I not endeavour to fix in the Minds of others that Character and Opinion of him, which is entirely rooted in my own, and which I did not rashly take up from slight Conjectures, but from an intimate Acquaintance, and long Experience. This Recommendation would be too invidious, and more uneasy to him than any one besides, should I say that he never err'd, never was mistaken in so long a Work, never let some Words, in the Heat of his Pen, pass from him, which he would not willingly have recall'd upon cooler Reflection. Should I say, that he has not often nor grossly err'd, nor willingly drawn others into Mistakes, should I positively assert, that there are many Things in these Writings that merit the highest Praise, few that want any Allowances of Excuse, none but what Men of Humanity might easily pardon; I should in that utter my own Opinion, and, if that I am not unwillingly deceiv'd by too great a Fondness of Friendship, the Sentiments of all impartial Judges. Be there then Room left for Pardon, for Praise, for Gratitude. If some sharp, warm, or free Expressions have come from him, a Reader of any Humanity will not attribute them to Envy, Resentment, or Arrogance, but to a Temper of itself too warm, or perhaps to Passion, easily pardonable in a Soldier who contended for all that is dear to us; in a Son endeavouring to rescue his Mother from Injury and Violence. But if there is an Overbalance of Beauties in his Writings, if he has treated of Things in themselves difficult, useful, pleasing, if he has confirmed them by the strongest Arguments, if he has imprinted them in the Minds of the Readers by a Purity and Perspicuity of Style, it is fit that he receive the Applause due to Learning from Men of Letters, from the Eloquent, the Honour due to Eloquence. If he has bravely asserted the Privileges and Liberties of Convocations, at the Hazard of his own Fortune, if he has prefer'd the publick Advantage to his private Interest, let the Clergy make some Returns, at least, to the Asserter of the Rights of the Clergy. May this Man, of equal Penetration and Diligence in the Management of Business, receive this most proper Reward of his Services, the Opportunity of acting in a large Sphere, where he may exert all his Powers of Arts and Genius, in contriving, promoting, and confirming the Peace of the Church.

With what Applause has he often preach'd before the People, the Magistrates, the Clergy, the Senate, and the Court! How often has the late Queen Mary (now gather'd to the Saints above) been charm'd with his Eloquence! and what Address did he use in tempering the Soul of her Sister, who still survives (and by the Blessing of Heaven may she long do so!) when she was almost oppress'd and overcome by her late \* Affliction! As he has long supported with Dignity the different and distinct Offices of a Preacher, Canon, Arch-deacon, and Dean, so may he with the same Virtues, the same Eloquence, the same universal Approbation, adorn this Chair as Prolocutor, who will (if I prophesy right) some time or other adorn one in a greater and more honourable Station.

The present State of Affairs certainly promises us every thing that is likely to redound to the Advantage and Glory of the Church of England, from the Inclination of the People, the Zeal of the Ministry, the Piety of the best of Queens, and the closest Agreement between the Civil and Ecclesiastical Powers. There ever was a near Affinity between the House of Commons and the lower House of Convocation, a Resemblance such as is usual between Sisters, with some Diversity: But from this Time, there will be a nearer Relation between them while † two Persons educated together in the same ‡ College, ever fruitful of the best Sciences) under the same ¶ Prelate of blessed Memory, happily instructed in the same Principles, preside over these different Assemblies; both of them try'd, fix'd, unshaken in Fidelity, to their Prince, their Country, and their Church, who both make us hope great Things, and who will still perform greater. The one a strenuous Asserter of the best constituted and happily temper'd Government, the other of its Church. He certainly was a proper Person for a Senate to make Choice of to preside over them, that bore the deepest Veneration for their Queen, and one fit to be confirm'd by the Authority of a Queen, who had the tenderest Affection for her People: Neither is this Person unworthy to be recommended to you, Fathers, by a Clergy most dutiful and respectful to the Episcopal Order, not undeserving that Approbation, which you, Venerable Fathers, out of your tender Affection to that Clergy, shall vouchsafe to their Election.

From

\* The Death of the Prince. † Mr. Bromley and Dr. Atterbury. ‡ Christ Church, Oxon. ¶ Bishop Fell.

*From St. James's Evening Post.*

*Moscow, September 25.* The young Prince, Grandson of the Czar is at present in this City with his Sister the Prince of Natalia. The Czar has ordered that he shall be styled the *Great Duke*; and has made him a Present of 30 young Livonians, whom the young Prince causes to exercise every Day, under the Command of a Lord of the Court, who is entrusted with the Care of his Education.

*Lisbon, September 17.* On the 13th ult, the Problematical Academy of Serubal debated this Proposition, *Whether a General of true Valour is most necessary in the Time of Adversity or of Prosperity.* One of the Members at the same time recited a Poem in Praise of their Don King John II. who, as long as he reigned, kept a Journal of the Memorable Actions of his Subjects, That he might be the better able to reward them with Justice, and without Favour or Affection. This King took great Care of Navigation, and in his Reign was the Discovery of the Cape of Good Hope and other Coasts of Africa.

*London, October 18.* Counsellor Lear is to be tried upon an Indictment for High Treason, in assisting Men for the Service of the Pretender at Rumford in Essex, and on another for receiving Letters from the Pretender's own Hands at Rome, to bring to England. There is a Talk of adding a certain Number of Men to each Company in the Army.

We are informed, that the honourable Colonel Lumley, the British Envoy Extraordinary at Lisbon, has caused a Vessel to be seized in that Port, having on board great Quantities of Arms, and several Officers bound for England.

On Monday last, as a Woman was passing Devereux Court in the Temple, with a Male Infant about 2 Months old in her Arms, one Belcher, a Chairman who usually plies there, jokingly asked her if she would sell it, she answered, yes, he asked her for how much; she answered 5 lib. He bid her 50 sh. upon which she struck the Bargain and delivered him the Child, and afterwards march'd off without staying for the Money, and is not heard of since. We hear the Officers of the Parish have thought fit to concern themselves in the Matter so far, that the merry Chairman was obliged to give Security and put the Child to Nurse, N. B. He hath no Child by his Wife.

There are Centinels constantly posted before the Houses of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Squire, Messengers in Manchester Court, where its said there are a great Number of State Prisoners.

We hear that a Warrant was lately issued for apprehending Sir Henry Goring Baronet of Heighintoun in Essex, who was a Member of Queen Anne's last Parliament for Steyning; but that when it came to be sued, he was gone to France, where he may be in time enough to see a Ceremony which he perhaps vainly dreamed of seeing at home.

*From the Whitehall Evening Post, October 20.*

*Munich, October 15.* A great many more Troops are ordered hither, to prevent Disorders the 20th Instant, when the Electoral Prince, and the Archduchess his Consort, will make their public Entry into this Capital.

*Moscow, Sept. 25.* The Russian Bishop accused of High Treason has been frequently examined: Sentence will be pronounced against him very shortly, and 23 of his Associates.

*Stockholm, October 13.* The General Diet of this Kingdom will be held the 27th of January next. All our Officers are ordered forthwith to repair to their respective Regiments and Quarters; the Reason whereof is not known.

*Hague,*



*Hague, October 25.* They write from Cambray, That the Marshal de Villars is arrived there; and that Count Estivan, one of the Spanish Plenipotentiaries was preparing to solemnize the Queen of Spain's Birth-day.

*London, October 20.* The Reverend Dr. Sacheverel lies dangerously ill of a Complication of Distempers.

'Tis said Counsellor Lear's Irons were taken off this Week.

*WRE's Letter verbatim, October 20, 1722.*

**T**HE Stocks rise: That of the South Sea was last Night at 92; which is attributed to the good Consequences that are supposed will ensue with respect to the Safety of the Kingdom from Plots and Conspiracies, by the Passing of the Bill for suspending the *Habeas Corpus Act*, which was published Yesterday: The Preface whereof sets forth,

*That a detestable Conspiracy is still carrying on for invading this Realm, and to raise Insurrections and Rebellions: Therefor, for the better Preservation of his Majesty's Sacred Person, and securing the Peace of the Kingdom in this Time of imminent Danger; 'tis Enacted, That every Person that shall be in Prison at or upon the 10th of October, 1722, or after, by Warrant signed by Six of the Privy Council, or by any Warrant signed by any of the Secretaries of State, for High Treason or Treasonable Practices, may be detained in safe Custody, without Bail or Mainprize, till the 24th of October, 1723: And that no Judge or Justice shall bail or try any such Person so committed, without Order from His Majesty's Privy Council, signed by Six of the said Council, till the said 24th of October, 1723.*

'Tis further Enacted, *That the Act made in Scotland for preventing wrongous Imprisonment, and undue Delays in Trials, in so far as the same can be construed to relate to Cases of Treason and Suspicion of Treason, be suspended till the said 24th of October, 1723.*

*Provided always, That notwithstanding thereof, this Act shall not be construed to extend to invalidate the ancient Rights and Privileges of Parliament, or to the Imprisonment or Detaining of any Members of either House of Parliament, during the Sitting of such Parliament, until the Matter of which he stands suspected, be first communicated to the House of which he is a Member, and the Consent of the said House obtained for his Commitment or Detaining.*

Yesterday the Commons, before whom Dr. Burscough is to preach the 3th of November, deferred the Consideration of the King's Speech to Monday, Read several more Petitions, of which one was from Sir Henry Goring, complaining of an undue Election for Steyning in Sussex.

The Lords read some Appeals, and adjourned to Tuesday.

By a Holland Mail just come to hand, there are Letters from Moscow advising, That the Emperor of Russia has taken the Town of Scamanchia, which is in Persia, 15 Leagues from the Persian Sea, and was formerly a City of great Trade. They likewise confirm the Progress he has made in his Expedition to Georgia, and that he designs to extend his Settlements on many Places bordering on the Caspian Sea, and will build a Fort near Abuscow; by which means he purposes to establish Commerce with all the Provinces of the Great Mogul. In the mean-time 'tis wrote from Constantinople, by way of Vienna, That the Grand Signior has ordered 40 Men of War to be equipped, as also 250 Gallies and other Vessels to be equipped, and has ordered 60000 Men to be embarked on them.

From Cambray 'tis advised, That on the 23, N. S. the first Conference for Peace was held by the respective Plenipotentiaries, at the House of Count Windisgratz, the Emperor's first Plenipotentiary.

'Tis reported, That a Person said to be an Englishwoman, is lately returned hither from Rome, and takes upon her the Character of having been one of the Nurses to the Pretender's Son: And some conjecture, that she has or will make great Discoveries relating to the Conspiracy; and others think, that she will be an Evidence against Counsellor Lear; for whose Trial, Sir Gilbert Heathcot one of the Aldermen of this City, and Justices of the Peace for Essex, is named in the Commissions next to the Judges mention'd in our last. One Mr. Yallop, a Gentlewoman of Northfolk, was last Thursday seiz'd, with some Papers about her, by one of the King's Messengers. This Day the Commons read more Petitions, relating to the controverted Elections. Mr. Hutchinson being chosen for Hastings.

Hastings in Sussex; and for the City of Westminster has resigned the latter. Last Thursday died General Lumley; as did also Sir William Scaven, who has left to his Nephew 6000 £. a Year in Land. We hear, that the Lords Powis and Stafford have received Writs of Summons to the Parliament.

Edinburgh, October 26.

We hear a Precognition has been taken concerning the Pyrates lately brought hither from Glasgow; and 'tis said an Account of the Precognition has been sent up to London, where Three of the principal Pyrates of the same Crew are apprehended.

Yesterday was observed here, both by those of the Episcopal, and those of the Presbyterian Perswasion, as a Fast preparatory to the holy Communion, which occasion'd the *Mercury*'s not being published on the Thursday this Week as usual.

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N. B. Such as have subscribed for the above Book, may have their Copies on paying the second Molety.

THAT Mr. James Craig, Professor of Law in the University of Edinburgh, begins his Course on the Civil Law on Thursday the first of November next, at the Place and Hours as formerly.

That the Houses and Acres of Land in and about Falkirk belonging to Alexander Wat Vintner there, are to be exposed to publick Roup on Wednesday the 31st of October current, at Falkirk in the House of the said Alexander Wat, betwixt eleven and twelve in the Forenoon: The Progress to be seen in the Hands of Richard Muirhead, Clerk of Falkirk, and the Conditions of Roup in the Hands of the said Richard and James Henry Writer in Airth.

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